Cas	te 2:02-cv-01683-TSZ-MAT Document 156 Filed 08/12/04 Page 1 of 34
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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CLERK US DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
2	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON DEPUTY
3	VALVE LLC,
4	Plaintiff, No. C 02-1683
5	v. Seattle, Washington
6	SIERRA ENTERTAINMENT,
7	Defendant.
8	
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY, DISTRICT JUDGE
10	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
11	JULY 30, 2004
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13	
14	APPEARANCES:
15	For Plaintiffs and counterclaim defendants: KARL QUACKENBUSH
16	
17	For Defendants and counterclaimants: ANNETTE HURST LINDA FOY
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20	02-CV-01683-TN
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22	Court Reporter: Laurene Kelly, RDR, CRR 1010 Fifth Avenue, Room 600
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25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.
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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 2004 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 1 11:00 A.M. HON. THOMAS S. ZILLY, DISTRICT JUDGE 2 PROCEEDINGS: 3 (The following proceedings were held in chambers:) 4 THE COURT: This is Judge Zilly. Good morning. 5 VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Good morning, Your Honor. 6 VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Good morning, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Why don't we make our appearances for the 8 We do have a court reporter this morning. 9 record. Mr. Quackenbush, why don't you start off and tell us 10 in connection with Valve Corporation versus Sierra 11 Entertainment, cause number 02-1683 Z, who you represent, sir. 12 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Karl Quackenbush 13 14 representing Valve Corporation, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, and 15 Mr. and Mrs. Lynch. THE COURT: That's all the plaintiffs, is it not? 16 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: That's the plaintiffs 17 Valve and the counterclaim defendants. 18 19 THE COURT: Okav. FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Good morning, Your 20 Honor. We have Annette Hurst and Linda Foy of Howard, Rice 21 representing the defendants and the counterclaimants. 22 23 THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you as well. 24 And if you all are -- I know Mr. Quackenbush's voice

and he appears to be the only plaintiff's lawyer, but if one of

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the defense lawyers is speaking would you each time tell us for the benefit of me and the court reporter who's speaking.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Certainly, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

I have two letters. Let's just go -- they were both faxed to me, both dated July 30. I assume you have -- each side has the other person's letter as well.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Right.

THE COURT: All right. So why don't we start with Mr. Quackenbush's list. There are four issues. Let's just start with issue number one.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Sure.

THE COURT: And let me give you kind of my initial read on these things or tell you that I need some more facts. But with respect to the first one it seems to me that the defense can serve a 30 B 6 notice listing 57 separate topics. I mean -- and I don't think I have a limit on depositions in this case. Do I?

In other words, it seems to me that -- what difference does it make whether it's -- whether it takes you three witnesses or ten witnesses to respond to the notice?

Don't you have to provide the witnesses on a 30 B 6 on the issues they designate?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, that's right. The deposition limit in Rule 30 would be presumptively be ten

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THE COURT: This is not -- let's just do away with our limitation on depositions in this case. If someone abuses it on either side, I expect you'll pick up the phone -- you know our telephone number -- and deal with it. But this is not a case that lends itself to saying that we ought to have a 10-deposition limitation. Any problem with that?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I think that's a

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I think that's a solution.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: This is Miss Hurst, Your Honor, and that's fine with us.

THE COURT: Does that solve item number one, then, Mr. Quackenbush?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I guess it does. I mean I think the fact that there are so many topics, it's going to inevitably lead to the parties saying, you know, this guy wasn't prepared on 33 and he wasn't prepared on 70 or 57; but I think we have to work through those as they come.

THE COURT: But don't you need to tee up your witnesses and say, this witness is prepared to talk about topics 1, 6, 8, 10, and 57 and this next person is ready to talk on whatever other issues? In other words, I think you need to respond when you designate the witnesses and indicate which topics they're going to be prepared to testify about.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: That's right. And we've

done that, subject to our objections. A sort of Hobson's choice you get into is do you proffer 20 guys to cover, you know, the topics that they know the most about or do you try to get three guys, you know, your three more senior guys to cover the ones they know and get educated on the other ones?

I just think, you know, these kind of notices inevitably are going to lend themselves to -- probably nothing we can do about that in the abstract.

served document requests on April 10th and April 30th and there's not been a complete production. Valve believes it should be completed by the end of August. There are also issues regarding timing of Mr. Roeder's documents and whether Vivendi will produce the information; so it looks like there's actually three subtopics there.

First I don't know the complexity of the document production that has been requested or why it can't be done by the end of August, but let's -- so why don't we tender that one to the defense and see first can you produce these documents by the end of August and, if not, why not.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: No, Your Honor, we can't.

And this is Miss Hurst again.

And what we've said is that we'll produce them by the end of September at the latest. The scope of the document

requests are very significant. We have interviewed more than 200 people already worldwide and collected documents from them. We have a massive number of documents that we have collected. It's in excess of several hundred thousand. Many of them are in foreign languages that require us to seek in some cases the assistance of translators in assessing the responsiveness of the documents.

This has been a massive undertaking. We're working very diligently to do it, but we cannot do it by the end of August.

I would just say in contrast that when we were with the Court in June the Court ordered the plaintiff to produce -- go back and interview its 20 employees that they hadn't talked to and to produce some additional documents, and they said that it would take them 60 days and they were given 60 days to do that.

In contrast what we're doing is orders of magnitude larger and we're working very hard. We have many people working on this and we just think, realistically speaking, the end of September is when we can get done with it.

THE COURT: But let me just -- Mr. Quackenbush no doubt would note that these document requests were served on you in April, so we've already gone by May, June, and July.

I don't -- why can't it be done by the end of August or mid September?

generating hundreds of thousands of documents for our review is just -- it's a huge undertaking and it takes them time to get things to us. In many instances then we have it in numerous different electronic file formats, and it could often take two weeks for our vendors to put those in file formats for review and production.

Mr. Quackenbush's firm has had similar issues, particularly with the production of spreadsheets. We've all had issues with taking time to deal with the electronic format of documents.

We were diligent in starting to collect documents even before we were served our responses to these requests in June, but they're very broad requests. They ask for all documents related to most of the major business activities of three corporate entities, and it's just -- it's just a huge undertaking. It's just -- we have, I think, a discovery cutoff of mid November.

It's not like we're waiting in the meantime. We're doing this on a rolling basis. We're producing documents as soon as we've reviewed them for production, identifying the custodians with them, and we've told the client,

Mr. Quackenbush, and his colleagues that if they want to identify people they think are more important rather than others in order for us to get those done to try to assist in

the scheduling of depositions, that we're willing to do that and we have done it --

THE COURT: All right. I think I've heard enough.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: -- diligently and as quickly as we possibly can. You know, it's costing hundreds of thousands of dollars a month at this point just for this document production.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Quackenbush, what do you think?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, I know it's complicated, Your Honor. I'm not saying it's not complicated. I'm not saying it's Miss Hurst's fault or anybody's fault.

You know, what I'm saying is we served the first set of requests about cyber cafes must have been 16, 17 months ago, and, you know, we're still -- last week we're still getting those documents. It seems like the earlier ones ought to have been done.

The other issue is, you know, I think we're making it a little harder than it has to be. I took a deposition a week ago or so of the guy that knows how they keep records and such, and I think I figured out part of the problem, and part of the problem is that when Vivendi ships games out they record the type of transaction in their database in either one of two buckets. It's either a licensing transaction or it's a retail transaction.

And anything that involves a tangible thing, any tangible thing regards to what it is is listed as a retail transaction, is if you go in the database and you say, well, what is this -- did you sell any nonretail products, you don't see any, so they send a spindle of one case, there's a spindle of 10,000 naked CDs they sent to Asia. That shows up as the same kind of transaction as a pallet of boxed products to Wal Mart.

So what I suggested is, gee, why don't we just, you know, run your database and just show us all the shipments of Valve stuff. You know, what we're getting instead is just they must have produced 3,000 individual spreadsheets to us already, you know, little slice of this and a little slice of that, and, yeah, that's hard. We could make it a lot -- we could just sort of work together on this, we could make it a lot simpler.

THE COURT: Miss Hurst, what do you think?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Your Honor, we have agreed to produce the information from our database, and we asked the plaintiff to serve us with an interrogatory. We agreed it wouldn't count toward the 25 limit just so we could have it in a form where when we get to trial we have it in a proper form for a trial exhibit and admissible evidence.

But they never offered to limit their request to the information from the database. To the contrary, we've got a big correspondence file folder full of letters where they say

they don't just want information from the database but they want all the back-up data, they want the invoices, they want the purchase orders, they want the shipping documents for every, single transaction worldwide, and that was related to just their own games.

And now the Court can see that in this letter one of the things they're trying to do is expand that to every, single game the company has published where it's ever licensed to a cyber cafe. We're talking about massive numbers of documents here.

You know, if they wanted to offer to limit their request to the information in the database, sure, that's true, that would shortcut things. But there's never been any kind of an offer like that. And instead it's been give us everything in a database but also give us all of this other stuff.

THE COURT: All right. I'm satisfied that, frankly, without spending several days with you folks I'm not going to have a better fix on the reasonableness of the end of September, but I will grant the defendant's request and will permit, assuming that it's on a rolling basis as you get it, but that all document requests referenced in this paragraph 2 of Mr. Quackenbush's letter be provided not later than the end of September.

Now, you know, if we get to a point where you're going to have to extend the discovery cutoff or the trial as a

result of these problems, then we'll have to deal with that at 1 2 a later date. 3 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: We're -- this is Karl 4 Ouackenbush. We're definitely trying hard to avoid -- from the 5 plaintiff's standpoint trying to avoid extending the dates. 6 7 We've already extended once and this is --8 THE COURT: I understand. 9 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: You know, this is 10 Valve's money we need to get back. 11 THE COURT: All right. Let's --12 VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: One other issue is, just in 13 terms of prioritizing, Mr. Roeder's a pretty key guy, and we've 14 been waiting and waiting for his documents and seems like it's 15 taken a ton of time to get 'm. Maybe we could have an earlier date for his. 16 17 THE COURT: What about end of August for Roeder? FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I think we can do it 18 19 before that, Your Honor. I was hoping we'd get it done by the 20 end of next week, so --21 This is Miss Hurst again. Sorry. 22 And, you know, Mr. Roeder is a lawyer, and he has 23 thousands of emails that are responsive to the request, and 24 every, single one of those has to be carefully reviewed. Many 25 of them contain multiple communications, some of which are

privileged and should be redacted and some of which are not; so that's been a very high-level review that's been required of his documents.

But we have agreed to prioritize them and I'm, you know -- certainly we can make it by the end of August and I'm optimistic that we'll do it sooner.

THE COURT: All right. Well, then, I'll modify the order with respect to Roeder's -- that's R-O-E-D-E-R apostrophe S -- documents, and they will be produced not later than the end of -- as soon as possible, not later than the end of August.

All right. Let's go to paragraph 3. Plaintiff's document requests seek production of documents relating to distribution of non-Valve games?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Yeah.

THE COURT: And the defense objects to production?

guess the question is what are the objections to production.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Your Honor, this is Miss Hurst again.

We -- there's a number of objections. The principal objection is that proportionality here between any relevance and the burden associated with this is completely out of whack here, and what we're talking about is these documents -- well, first of all, plaintiff has never clearly articulated the relevance of these documents.

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But to the extent that we understand their argument they think that it's related to damages on the claim that we don't have cyber cafe licensing rights and that somehow the distribution of these other games affected the distribution of their games in some way that's related to a damages claim. But so -- but that's not really clear, what that is.

On the other hand what we're talking about in terms of the volume of material here is tremendous. We've got to go back to all of the 200 people that we've already talked to, to get all of their documents about non-Valve games and cyber cafes.

And we're not just talking about give us the contracts here. We're talking about the invoices, the purchase orders, the shipping documents. These are in warehouses that are located around the world. They're in Europe. They're in Asia. They're in the United States. It's a massive number of documents --

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you, because I got a couple questions that may help us focus -- help me focus.

First can you give me any idea of the number of non-Valve games that we're talking about and the number of cyber cafes?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Yes. The number of non-Valve games is very substantial. Vivendi Universal Games is a game publisher for numerous developers, so over the period of time for which they have requested we are talking about

dozens or perhaps even hundreds of games. 1 2 THE COURT: And how many cyber cafes are we talking about? 3 4 FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Thousands of them 5 worldwide. Thousands in Europe and Asia primarily. THE COURT: And what is the time frame that we're 6 7 talking about? 8 FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: In order to get this 9 stuff? 10 THE COURT: No, no, no, no, no, no, no. You 11 referenced the request apparently wanted all of this stuff for 12 some period of time. What is that time frame? 13 FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I believe it is at 14 least as far back as 2001 and maybe earlier than that. MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: 2001. That's when the 15 contract was signed. 16 17 THE COURT: And, Mr. Quackenbush, it may be, 18 Miss Hurst, that what I'm going to suggest would not eliminate 19 all of the same effort. I don't know. But let me just think 20 outside the box for a moment. 21 If we were to do a sampling of five games and, you 22 know, ten cafes and a six-month period or something that would 23 give us a sampling to see whether this stuff really is going to give us any information at all, would that make it a lot easier 24 25 for you? Then Mr. Quackenbush can tell us whether a sampling

would give him anything that he really wants.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I'm thinking, Your

Honor. I mean I think, if we limited it in a way that we could

just get the contracts themselves in a particular region along
the lines that you suggest, that that may work.

Your Honor, the other thing I would suggest is that we're preparing some partial motions for summary judgment that go to the issue of, on one hand, the contract issue here, the contract interpretation issue that would completely eliminate the need for these documents and, on the other hand, that go to the limitation of liability clause in the contract, which would exclude the whole damages theory that Valve is proffering as relevant for these documents, and we think these are plain meaning motions and, particularly given Valve's recent stance in the fraud context regarding the parol evidence rule and the integration clause, that there's not going to be any extrinsic evidence here that's going to need to be considered on these and that this would eliminate the whole need for discovery at all.

And frankly, Your Honor, we'd like an opportunity to bring those motions and have them be heard, and we're willing to pursue this sampling idea in the meantime; but if they're granted it would completely obviate the need for discovery if either one of them is granted.

THE COURT: Mr. Quackenbush.

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MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I don't know what the motions are about. I don't think they're going to be granted, and they sound a little premature, so I don't think you can say don't do discovery because we're going to bring some motions that might be granted.

I mean the relevance of this information -- and this goes back to what we talked about when we visited with you in chambers a few months ago -- the thing that's really important here for Valve is called Counterstrike. It's the most widely-played multiplayer game in the world. This is what the cyber cafes want.

So we look at -- I'm looking at a document we just got a little while ago where this fellow in the Philippines is saying, why don't we sell Counterstrike for a buck apiece, one dollar, and then sell some of our other games for a hundred dollars apiece or \$50 apiece or something like that.

So what you're doing here, what we think the evidence shows, what we're going to be able to prove is two things.

Artificially -- selling these games into cyber cafes convoyed by the infringing game -- in other words, there's no right to sell Counterstrike into cyber cafes for commercial use. Had they not been doing that, none of these other games would have sold, so that's why we need to know about these other games.

THE COURT: Well, what about a sampling?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I'm sorry.

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THE COURT: What about a sampling? MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I don't think that really works. I think I have actually an easier solution. All right. I like easy solutions. THE COURT: MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: And it's really what I suggested about the Valve games. Just take whatever information is in the database, don't create anything new, you know, and just send us a report that says, here's the other games we sold into cyber cafes. Just report those out, and then we can have a discussion about -- we can look at that and we can have a discussion about where we go from there. But, you know, a sampling -- essentially what we need to do to prove up our damages case -- and it's hard -- is we got to reconstruct this business so that we can show what profits were earned by Vivendi from selling the infringing games. So that's my suggestion. I think that's pretty easy and pretty doable in the near term. THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to suggest on item 3, is that you all meet and confer and see if you can work out some interim sampling or limiting vehicle without prejudice. will permit some motions to be brought, and then if the motions are denied and the sampling suggests that we're going to get

valuable information, then maybe we do some more.

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So what I ask you to do is this: Meet and confer within the next two weeks. Let's say the 15th of August. If you haven't been successful, then I think the person, the defendant in this case, objecting to the requests should file a motion and tell me in a more formal way why they're not relevant, why they're onerous, basically make your pitch and we'll -- and you can note it up and brief it and maybe even have oral argument on it. I don't want to decide the issue today.

Any questions on that?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Let's go to 4, then. A M D G is the -- Vivendi's distributor in the Philippines. I guess there was a deposition of a Mr. Tan and plaintiff says he did not -- he didn't have enough information or evaded the questions. Of course, based on attorney-client privilege.

A couple of just initial reactions is first obviously it's going to be difficult, if not impossible, for me to know to what extent he did not have information within the scope of the notice, but it does appear to me kind of as a reaction that if you're going to tee up as a 30 B 6 witness a lawyer I'm hard-pressed to understand how the lawyer can then claim the attorney-client privilege and not answer questions.

I mean I suppose even a fact witness who's not a

lawyer could say, well, it's attorney-client privilege. I mean you can't ask the witness, the fact witness what did you talk to your lawyer about on this subject, but to the extent -- to the extent that the lawyer is the witness it does seem to confuse things; doesn't it?

So, Miss Hurst, how do you respond to this concern of Mr. Ouackenbush?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, Your Honor, at first I respond by saying that we've never had any kind of a letter from Mr. Quackenbush or his colleague specifying which questions they think there was an improper assertion of privilege.

THE COURT: I assume that you kind of dealt with that as the deposition went along. Did he not object on the record at the time?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Not always, no. But --

VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, this was our deposition, so it was Miss Hurst was the one doing the objecting.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Putting that aside, Your Honor, Mr. Tan -- we weren't instructing Mr. Tan not to answer with respect to -- first of all, there are 11 topics in the notice and they cover a broad range of things, some of which are not just purely business things and distribution

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oriented but some of which are legally oriented like Sierra's participation in government hearings, piracy enforcement, and some other things that are quite appropriate for a lawyer to be designated on.

Now, he interviewed other people where he didn't have personal knowledge of the information in order to gather the information reasonably available to the company, and he testified about all of those interviews where he conducted them for the purpose of preparing himself to testify. We didn't assert privilege as to anything like that.

So the only thing we asserted privilege was to historical stuff that was not within the scope of the topic in the sense that he was testifying -- we certainly allowed him to testify factually but not about historical legal advice that he had given where, you know, that would be inappropriate, no matter who the witness was. The business person, you wouldn't be able to know what the advice was if it had been given from the lawyer.

So it was just those specific kind of historical, attorney-client communications was, you know, the scope of instructions not to answer.

And with respect to his, you know, gathering information to testify as a 30 B 6 witness, all of that stuff was disclosed.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Your Honor, just if I

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might have a moment, this is what happened. This notice was about this A M D G outfit. I don't know if you remember these guys, but these are -- the Vivendi licensee was distributing to cyber cafes in the Philippines, and we didn't get these documents from Vivendi. We got them through our own investigation. You know, we talked to Vivendi about that; then we sent 'm this notice and said, what the heck's going on with A M D G.

So Mr. Tan is the guy who did -- sort of investigated what was going on with A M D G, and then as a result of that investigation he wrote him a letter on behalf of something called Vivendi Universal Publishing, kind of a self-serve letter, said, now, remember, you know you weren't supposed to be distributing cyber cafe -- distributing to cyber cafes, and that's what we said, and you shouldn't be doing this.

And the folks at A M D G wrote back saying, hey, you know you want -- they say, I know you want this letter. I fully understand your need for leverage versus Valve, and this is my only reason for consenting to sign.

He had asked them to sign and return it. But they wanted a side letter to -- quote, intended to place the truthful perspective to our entering a commercial site license of B U G's game titles for both cyber cafe and retail, and he encloses this side letter he wants Vivendi to sign.

So the inquiry that really got stopped by the

privilege assertion is what did you find out in your investigation and, number two, is the -- are the facts portrayed in this side letter, which Vivendi didn't sign but which are substantially different than the letter they sent these A M D G guys -- are those the facts? Is that true? And we didn't get past that.

So it does seem to me that, if a lawyer does the investigation and then is proffered up to talk about about what the situation is with A M D G, then he ought to testify about it.

THE COURT: Well, Miss Hurst, that sounds reasonable. It's hard to -- you know, obviously this is complicated factually, but if the lawyer is tendered up as the 30 B 6 witness and he goes out and talks to people, I'm having trouble understanding how even historical stuff would be covered by an attorney-client privilege.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, Your Honor, I think that we are not placing his advice at issue in any way in response to the notice. He's there to testify about facts within the scope of the topics.

I have to confess I don't have the transcript in front of me so I don't know exactly what questions and answers Mr. Quackenbush is referring to that he feels should have been answered, but, Your Honor, I would say this. There is a difference between a historical investigation and an

investigation that's conducted for the purpose of testifying, because in that case it's clear that you've made a decision that you're going to put the witness at issue to testify regarding the information that he's gathered.

Normally, however, in case -- employment cases and other kinds of cases if a lawyer conducts an investigation there's no waiver of privilege on that unless and until the party puts the results of the investigation at issue in the case in some way. And it was not in any way our intention to do that with respect to historical attorney-client information by designating Mr. Tan. We designated him because he was the proper witness.

THE COURT: All right.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: And I don't think that you're at penalty, anytime you designate a lawyer, of having that person disclose all the prior attorney-client advice that they have given. That's why he conducted a separate investigation for purposes of responding to this notice, and with respect to that there was nothing at all that was withheld.

THE COURT: All right. Here's what we're going to do on this one. I'm not going to be able to decide it as well, but what I am going to do is start you down a road that hopefully will get it resolved.

I'm going to -- in your meet and confer within the

next two weeks I'm going to add this issue to the discussion, but I am going to require Mr. Quackenbush to identify on the transcript both the issues that or the -- the issues of the scope in the notice you feel were evaded or not answered based on either the witness didn't know or based on an attorney-client privilege so that the other side, defense knows kind of what you're really talking about specifically. You can tee that up in a letter form. Then when you meet and confer see if you can work it out.

My reaction is this: that either -- much of this perhaps we would have to go -- well, my reaction is this, that the defense has to produce somebody who factually can answer the things that are within the scope of the notice, and if the person Mr. Tan is an attorney and he's going to claim the attorney-client privilege we could try and sort through that privilege, but an easier way would be perhaps to tee up another witness who would be able to respond to those issues which were not covered in the first deposition.

But, having said that, you know, even a factual witness not an attorney might necessarily be asked a question which the other side would legitimately think there's an attorney-client privilege.

See if you can work it out. If you can't work it out, make your motion and we'll deal with it. Any questions on that one?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Not from me. 1 2 FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: No. Thank you, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: I don't know that there's anything 4 5 further I can do today. I mean, you know, if I had the 6 questions and the answers and the deposition notice in front of 7 me and we could spend another hour on it, I might have a pretty! good fix for you, but I'm not there. 8 9 So let's go to the letter from Miss Foy. Item one is 10 the production of the source codes re the Valve games. Let me 11 ask the question. 12 As I understand it Valve -- I've ordered production of the source codes. Valve has refused to produce the source 13 14 code in electronic form. I gather you've produced it in 15 written form but not electronic form. Is that right? 16 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, we haven't 17 produced it at all, and we haven't refused to produce it. 18 We've had some conversations --THE COURT: Let me interrupt, then. Do you have it 19 20 in electronic form? 21 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Why not produce it in that form if that's the way they want it? 23 24 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, we are going to 25 produce it in electronic form, but we've tried to confer with

them -- I mean this is -- as I'm sure you can understand, this is the most sensitive thing in the company, and we tried to talk to counsel about is there some added protection we could have against disclosure of this, is there some way we could make it, you know, available only to certain people.

THE COURT: You know, I think a protective order, a very strict protective order, is probably appropriate for the source code.

Miss Hurst or Foy, don't you agree with that?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Your Honor, this is
Miss Hurst.

I do agree. In fact, we told Mr. Quackenbush that we would agree to disclose the people in advance to whom the source code would be disclosed and to, you know, limit the number of people who can have access to it.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Uh-huh.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: The issue here is that they want to give it to us in a form other than its native form, and that substantially hampers our ability to analyze it for purposes of a number of issues in the case.

What they have said is -- well, first they said they wouldn't give it to us in electronic form at all. Then they said they'd give it to us in some kind of read-only form, and our consultation with our people causes us to believe that that would not allow us to analyze and compile the source code to

understand what the different pieces of it do and when they were developed.

And so the security measures we have no problem with, but we need them to agree to give it to us in its native format so we can conduct analysis on it.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: We don't have a problem giving it in native format. I'm not really sure -- I think we've already discussed this. But, you know, the problem is just making sure it stays -- you know, it stays put. It's --

THE COURT: All right. Well, work out a protective order that's very narrow and identify specifically who gets to see it. And, you know, it seems to me we're talking the attorneys, one or two people in the company, and maybe one expert witness who are all identified. And you guys know how to do protective orders. See if you can't work that out.

But it sounds like plaintiff is willing to produce it in electronic form, in its original, native form or whatever you call it.

So let's move on to item 2, the privilege log issue and these email chains.

How difficult, Mr. Quackenbush, is it to take apart the chains and give 'm the individual emails, which is what they apparently want?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I don't think that's what they really want. I'm not sure why we're arguing about it

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here. I mean the typical -- both sides have this issue is, you know, you've got an email chain that might be five or six emails in a row, so you redact the ones that are privileged, you know, you leave the to, from, and who got it and what it was about, and you leave that in there, so you produce it in redacted form, and then you list in your privileged log the email. That's the -- sort of what I guess I would call the parent email, and I think what they want is they want the log.

I mean so they have the information. I think what they want is the log to have every, separate email. I mean it just seems like kind of busywork to me. I don't know why it's important if you can go look and see who was on the mail and what they were talking about.

of these issues really you guys have not sat down and tried to work out before you get me involved. I'm available at your request, but I really want you to go the extra mile to try and resolve these things or discuss them and understand what it is there's a difficulty with and that you've reached a point where you can't resolve it yourself before you get me involved. I'm getting the impression that some of these things you really haven't sorted out yourselves.

All right. Having said that, let me hear from Miss Hurst or Miss Foy on this issue.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Miss Foy,

We have in fact met and conferred on this issue, and
I think we have reached -- would like a detailed privileged
log --

THE COURT: Ma'am, you cut out. You've met and conferred, and you have reached an impasse. Is that what you said?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: -- basically the plaintiffs have refused to comply with our request to break out each individual email in the privileged log.

And this isn't just a matter of busywork. Understand with respect to each link in this chain was a purported basis for the privilege and why the information is being withheld.

This is the proper practice, and this is what we've done in our own privileged log.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Well, it's what they're doing now. It's not what they did originally. I think they're doing it now because they want us to do it.

I think we ought to be able to work this out. It just seems like -- I don't know. I don't know why if you have the information what additional -- if you have the email that shows who got it, why listing each one is important, but I'm happy to understand why that's important.

THE COURT: I don't understand. If you get the chain and you see every email in the chain, why do you need to have the emails produced separately?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: It's not to be produced separately, but we need to understand the basis for each privilege of each of the email chain separately.

THE COURT: I think that's legitimate. If in a six-email chain you've got redacted or privileged documents, privileged portions on, you know, two or three portions of the -- in the chain, I guess as to each portion you got to state what the basis of the privilege is. I mean --

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: -- individual email which does not specifically identify a lawyer as a sender or receiver, so email between two business.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I couldn't hear any of that.

THE COURT: Yeah. You're cutting out. But I think what she said was that there are emails where it's between two business people and there's no indication that a lawyer was involved, and so they're having trouble understanding what the basis of the privilege -- I think this is one you need to go back to the drawing board, both of you, and see if you can't work this out. I'm going to defer on this one.

All right. Item number 3, the document request,
Rule 30 B 6 depositions. Defendants anticipate bringing motion
for protective order, cross-motions to compel.

What we got going here?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: I think we've already

addressed all of this, Your Honor, within the context of the issues that were identified in Mr. Quackenbush's letter. I don't think we need to -- there's anything else subsumed within this item that we need to discuss today.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you this. I have attempted to make myself available whenever you have issues. I know I've got a don't-file-motions-anymore-for-a-while order in place, which is a really good order, but -- and I've indicated you can file some motions, and I'm willing to meet and lift the order when you think it's time to -- you need to file some motions.

But do you -- I've never done this, I don't think, in 16 years as a judge -- yeah, I did it in one patent case -- but I was going to say I've never had a special master. Do you need a special master, which you all would have to pay for?

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Your Honor, this is Miss Hurst.

I think that the Court's orders have been very salutary in helping us resolve issues. Believe it or not, there were a lot of other issues that have -- in dispute that we have resolved and have not brought to the Court's attention this morning. We have instituted a practice of having a regular, weekly conference call on discovery matters at which lead counsel are present.

And so our feeling at this time, you know, subject,

of course, to the Court's frustration with us, is that this is working and that over time it will continue to work better and better and we'll have fewer and fewer issues to bring to the Court's attention.

THE COURT: Mr. Quackenbush, you need to weigh in on my question?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Yeah. I'm hopeful that we can decrease the frequency of disputes, but to be perfectly honest, Your Honor, I'm not optimistic. This is -- there have been more disputes in this case than any other case I've ever done, and I think the reason is in part because of the complexity of the Vivendi financial systems, which is a burden for those guys and it's a burden for us as well in trying to reconstruct, you know, what they did with our products and how much money we're owed.

I think we ought to not do that now, but we ought to -- you know, it's -- it's a problem. You know, we're getting a lot of -- we're not getting a lot of things we think we should get timely, and they probably feel the same way.

THE COURT: Well, the other thing that I guess I would have to say is that it's my practice and has been -- and I can't remember a case where I have referred to a magistrate judge discovery issues or pre-trial issues in a case, because I like to be involved, thinking that if I stay involved actively that we'll sort through these things perhaps more expeditiously

and I will be better informed about the nature of the case and the problems.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Sure.

THE COURT: And I don't really think that I want to, particularly now when we're a magistrate down because we've got a vacancy with Judge Martinez going up to the district court -- that I would be interested in having one of the magistrates get involved.

But, you know, these are all subjects that if, you know, at some point after further discussions you all think, gee, Judge, we really need to have someone we can call on a weekly basis or whatever, you know, I probably could find you a very expensive lawyer that would be very helpful to you. And I know there's a lot of money in this case and you all are spending a ton of money, and so maybe a very expensive lawyer to help you on a weekly basis sort through these problems would be a good idea.

So, you know, if you find that you want to at least discuss that subject with me again, you have our telephone number.

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Yeah, Have expensive lawyers involved already.

THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else we can do for you today?

MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: No.

FEMALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: No. Thank you, Your 1 2 Honor. THE COURT: All right. Have a nice day, folks. 3 MALE VOICE ON SPEAKERPHONE: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 Thank you for talking to us. 5 (At 11:53 a.m. proceedings were adjourned.) б --000--7 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript 8 from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 9 10 This excludes any matters heard via speakerphone, in which case 11 I do not certify the speaker's identity or the content. 12 Laurene Kelly 13 14 This 11th day of AUGUST, 2004. 15 16 17 18 1,9 20 21 22 23 24 25